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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Industrial Installations in or near the Town of
Shorsu
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1. The industrial town of Shorsu is located on a mountain ridge 35 kilometers southwest of the city of Kokand and is on the road from Kokand to Shurab. Shorsu has about 4,000 inhabitants, of whom 800 are Greek exiles and the rest Russian exiles. All work in the mines and at the oil wells. There are mines and processing plants for copper sulphate and "ozekerit" (ozocorite).
2. Explanation of Sketch Map No. I (Town of Shorsu):
 - No. 1 is the dirt road from Kokand to Shurab. This road is five to six meters wide, and its length is about 82 kilometers. The surface is well-packed earth. There is no bridge in its entire length.
 - No. 2 is a dry bed of a stream. It has no name, and there is water in it only during the winter.
 - No. 3 is a settlement of Greek laborers. It consists of about 30 houses which are one-story and multiple-family structures. They are built of brick and roofed with clay or with corrugated iron. The Greek inhabitants are exiles, mostly from the Crimea, who work in the mines.
 - No. 4 is a Russian public school. About 200 students attend during the day; at night men of various ages study voluntarily at this school.
 - No. 5 is the town hospital.
 - No. 6 is a small market.
 - No. 7 is the central offices of the "ozekerit" mines (No. 32 and No. 27), the "ozekerit" processing plant (No. 34), as well as of the oil wells (Nos. 9, 13, 14, and 20). It is a one-story building consisting of six to seven rooms. This was the office of the director of the mines, whose name was Zimion (Зимон ?).
 - No. 8 is a small first aid station.

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No. 9 is a settlement of laborers, most of whom are Russian exiles. It consists of 30-35 houses similar to those mentioned in No. 3 above.

No. 10 is the town cemetery.

No. 11 is a garage with a capacity of five trucks. Only minor repairs can be made in this garage. There are 20 trucks in the town of Shorsu which work in the mines. Four mechanics and two assistants work in this garage; they receive the help also of the chauffeurs of the trucks requiring repairs.

No. 12 is an electric power plant serving the needs of the town.

No. 13 is a small electric generator.

No. 14 is a small machine shop serving the garage (No. 11) and the mines and oil wells. It includes three electric powered lathes or drills. **Comment:** Not possible to distinguish on basis of original report.)

No. 15 is a large warehouse for cloth and for various materials used by the processing plant of the town.

No. 16 is the office for laborers working at the oil wells.

No. 17 is a small warehouse for oil well machinery and tools.

No. 18 is a place where there are two steel tanks for petroleum. Each of them has a capacity of about 500 tons. The tanks are located about 300-400 meters from the oil wells.

No. 19 is an underground storage tank for oil. It is made of concrete and has a capacity of 2,000-2,500 tons.

No. 20 is the site of the oil wells.

No. 21 is a settlement of laborers. They are Russian exiles and a few Greeks. The settlement consists of 60-70 houses similar to those in Nos. 3 and 9.

No. 22 is the office for Nos. 12, 15, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31.

No. 23 is an electric sub-station which receives current from the power plant No. 12 and transmits the power to processing plant No. 25.

No. 24 is a Decauville line between No. 25 and No. 26.

No. 25 is a copper sulphate processing plant.

No. 26 is the copper sulphate mine.

No. 27 is an open mine of "ozekerit".

No. 28 is the old "ozekerit" mine of 1905.

No. 29 is the large machine shop for processing plant No. 25.

No. 30 is the fire fighting service, where there are two small automobile trucks, each carrying a power pump.

No. 31 is the town moving picture theater.

No. 32 is the "ozekerit" mine.

No. 33 is an old "ozekerit" mine.

No. 34 is the "ozekerit" processing plant.

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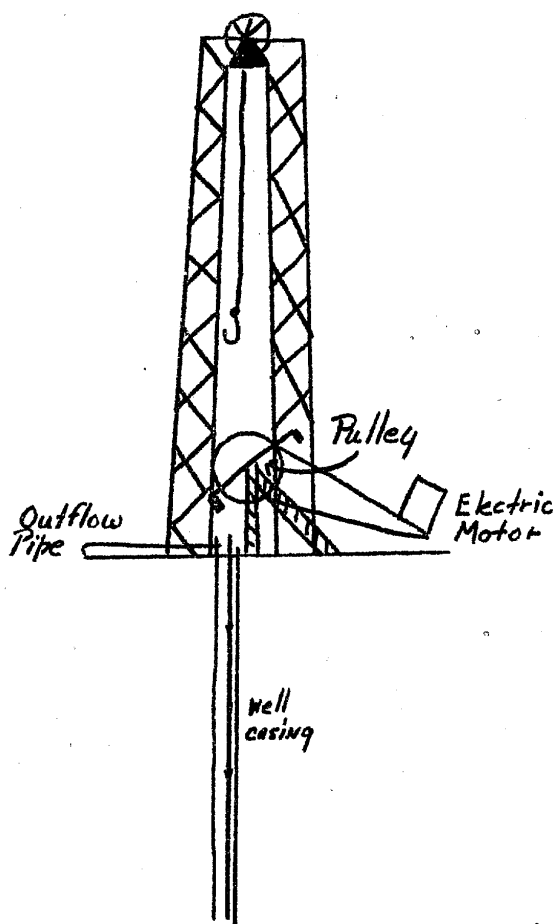
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- 3 -

3. The oil field (No. 20) consists of 40 wells. Only four of these are in operation. The oil is brought up by special pumps called in Russian "neftyanaya vyshka". The pump is supported on the ground by four steel or wood columns 10 to 15 meters high. The pump is powered by an electric motor set beside it. The oil is brought up through a special pipe 200 to 400 meters in depth, according to the terrain. This pipe works by means of a special pulley (fly-wheel?) which is also powered by electricity. The oil is pumped through another pipe into the underground pipe leading to the two steel tanks mentioned above (No. 18), where the water is removed and only pure oil remains. From these steel tanks, the oil is taken in barrels to the processing plants. When it is ready, it is carried through an underground pipe into the concrete tank (No. 19 above). Each of the four pumps in operation works 24 hours a day. The laborers work in three eight-hour shifts. Each pump in a 24-hour period brings up about six tons of crude oil. Consequently, the 24-hour production of the four operating wells is 24 tons of crude oil. The entire production of oil is used in the 'ozekerit' processing plant (No. 34). A sketch of the oil pump of the type called "neftyanaya vyshka" follows.



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- 4 -

4. The copper sulphate mine (No. 26) is an open mine about 400 to 500 meters long and 70 meters deep. Over the opening of the mine there are two cable cranes to carry the copper sulphate ore from the mine to the surface. There it is loaded on Decauville cars and taken to the processing plant (No. 25). The cable cranes operate by electricity furnished by power plant No. 12. There are two machines, called in Russian "ekskavator", operating in this open mine. **Comment:** In another report on Russian mines the term "ekskavator" meant a diesel or steam power-shovel, and this seems a likely meaning in this context.) From the mine two tunnels lead in the direction of the processing plant No. 25. Source does not know any details about these tunnels, except that copper sulphate is brought out of them.

5. The "ozekerit" mines:

- a. The old "bzeakerit" mine of 1905 (No. 28). There are many openings of such mines which are not in operation at present.
- b. Open "bzeakerit" mine (No. 27). It is 100 to 150 meters long, 20 to 25 meters wide, and four to five meters deep. This mine has been in operation for about three years. The quality of the ore is inferior to the quality of that from mine No. 32. Nevertheless No. 27 is in operation because it is close to the ozekerit processing plant.
- c. "Ozekerit" mine (No. 32). This mine is divided into two sections located about 500 meters apart. One of these, which is 500 meters from the "bzeakerit" processing plant and nearer the plant than the other section bears the number 3. The other section bears the number 5. No. 3 has a shaft which is three meters long, two meters wide, and 42 meters deep. At the bottom there is a tunnel which has the same sectional dimensions and runs 150 meters towards the other section of the mine, No. 5. No. 5 has a shaft whose opening has the same dimensions as that of No. 3, and which goes down to a depth of 50 meters. Its tunnel runs 50 meters in the direction of No. 3. In each section of the mine, 35 to 40 laborers work in each of three eight-hour shifts. They blast out the "bzeakerit" ore with dynamite. Each of the shafts has an electric motor used to provide power for a ventilating fan operating through a pipe. There is also an electric powered crane to lift ore from the shaft. There is an electric power sub-station at each of the shafts to transmit the electric current brought from the "ozekerit" processing plant. In January 1948, both of the sections of this mine stopped operation, and only mine No. 27, which was nearer to the processing plant, continued operating.

6. The copper sulphate processing plant (No. 25) consists of four two-story buildings built of stone. They are large buildings, but source cannot describe them, because he never visited them. Entrance to this plant was forbidden to all not employed there. Source states that the factory used electric power and had machinery for grinding the copper sulphate and cleaning it with water. It is decomposed with steam and machines by which it is transformed into a yellow dust. The production of the processing plant is about 2,000 tons of pure copper sulphate per month. The entire production of the plant is transported by railroad via Kokand to the interior of Russia.

7. Electric Power Plants:

- a. The main electric power plant (No. 12). This plant has four generators of German type MAN and two others which were installed in 1947. One of the last two was German and the other was American. These generators have four to six-cylinder diesel engines. The power of all the generators is estimated to be 2,000-2,500 kilowatts. The generators do not all operate simultaneously, but two or three of them operate in each 24-hour period. The coal used by the power plant is brought from Kokand in trucks, since the oil produced by the local wells is insufficient for the needs of the town. This power plant furnishes current for almost all of the town of Shorsu.

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- 5 -

- b. The small electric power station (No. 13), has two generators of German type. They are powered by two-cylinder diesel engines. This is an auxiliary power plant and supplies current for the two settlements (No. 3 and No. 9), to the oil wells (No. 20), as well as to Nos. 7, 8, and 11.
8. "Ozekerit" processing plant (No. 34): The building is made of stone and was constructed during the years 1944-1947. The work was done chiefly by Greek workmen under the supervision of Russian engineers. The plant began regular operation in January 1948. The factory is surrounded by a stone wall, from 0.5 meters to two meters high, according to the terrain. The wall is 100 to 110 meters long and 60 to 65 meters wide.
- a. The processing plant works 24 hours a day. It employs a total of about 150 men who work in three eight-hour shifts, 0800 to 1600 hrs., 1600 to 2400 hrs., and 2400 to 0800 hrs. The plant works seven days a week; the workers, however, have one day off per week, according to a system that has been worked out.
- b. The workmen are paid from 350 to 700 rubles monthly according to the work and skill of each (date of information -- July 1947).
- c. The production of this plant is 1-1.5 tons of pure "ozekerit" every 24 hours.
- d. The "ozekerit", a moist clay-like substance, is placed in special sacks where it is dried. It is shipped by railroad via Kokand to the interior of Russia.
- e. Source worked in this processing plant for only one month, July 1947. At that time the plant had not yet begun regular operation, but the various machines were being installed.
9. Explanation of Sketch Map No. II:
- No. 1 is the principal entrance to the "ozekerit" processing plant. It is about four meters wide.
- No. 2 is the exit from the plant.
- No. 3 is a one-story building, measuring four by five meters. It consists of three rooms where the check of the workers is made. A list posted in one of these rooms is divided into two parts. When a workman enters to begin his shift, he places his number on the corresponding number of the list on the left-hand side. When he goes out at noon (or the corresponding time of his shift), he places his number on the right-hand side of the list. In this way the work of each employee is followed by a clerk.
- No. 4 is a place enclosed by a wall 1-1.5 meters high. Eight steel barrels filled with gasoline are inside this enclosure. The barrels are of the same shape and size (three meters high, 2-2.5 meters in diameter). These barrels are filled by pipes from tank trucks which stop outside the factory wall at a point exactly opposite this enclosure.
- No. 5 indicates latrines.
- No. 6 is a chemical laboratory where the quality of the "ozekerit" is tested. It is a one-story building, 12 to 15 meters long and four to five meters wide. Two or three girls are employed there in each eight-hour shift.
- No. 7 is a bath for the workers.
- No. 8 is a machine shop where the various machines for the processing plant are assembled and adjusted. There is a lathe, a grind stone, a drill, etc. Nos. 7 and 8 are one building with dimensions of ten by three meters.

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- No. 9 is a one-story building, 25 meters long and eight meters wide. Within it are four steel boilers, each with a capacity of 20 cubic meters of water. The water is brought to these boilers through pipes from a spring located on the mountain above settlement No. 21 on Sketch Map No. 1. The water in these boilers is heated with fuel oil. A steam power of six atmospheres is required. Two or three men work in this boiler room in each eight-hour shift.
- No. 10 is a two-story building, 24 to 26 meters long and seven meters wide. On the first floor of this building there are twelve iron boilers within which the "ozekerit" ore is placed. Each boiler is 2.5 meters long and has a diameter of 1.5 meters; the capacity of each is five tons of "ozekerit" ore. There are three electric motors on this floor; each of them requires seven to ten kilowatts (sic).
- No. 11 is a place where ten to fifteen large and small steel barrels are set in the open air. Source does not know what these barrels contain.
- No. 12 is a one-story building, ten meters long and four meters wide. There are two motors in this building, and they are similar to those in No. 10. There are also ten steam engines. On the roof of this building, which is constructed of concrete, there are four steel barrels (sic) which are square in shape. They are full of water and are connected by pipes.
- No. 13 is an underground cistern made of concrete. It is five to six meters long, three meters wide, and 1.5 meters high. Above this cistern is installed a system which consists of a cone of planks fitted together and through which hot water is run and cooled before running down into the cistern.
- No. 14 is a one-story building, six meters long and five meters wide. This room contains gauges which measure the movement and operation of the machines in the processing plant, particularly the steam pressure.
- No. 15 is a one-story building, seven meters by eight meters, containing the offices of the management.
- No. 16 is a one-story building, seven meters by six meters. This contains a furnace with two ovens (sic).
- No. 17 indicates two cylindrical steel smoke-stacks. They are 18 to 20 meters high and have a diameter of one meter.
- No. 18 indicates two one-story buildings, measuring five by four meters. They are used to store tools for the processing plant.
- No. 19 is a one-story building, measuring twelve by five meters, used to store the finished product of pure "ozekerit". The pure "ozekerit" flows through a pipe into this building, where it is placed in special sacks.
- No. 20 is a steel barrel (sic), whose diameter is 1.5 meters and whose height is 12 to 13 meters (sic). This barrel is empty and many pipes pass through it.
- No. 21 is a place where there are in the open air two cooling radiators of the same size (three by two by two meters) and six or seven smaller ones.
- No. 22 marks the place where, beside the dirt road outside the north side of the processing plant, there are two steel barrels. These contain fuel oil which is brought in trucks. The diameter of each barrel is three meters and the height is 3.5-4 meters; the capacity of each is ten to 15 tons of fuel oil.
10. Attached are a sketch map of Shorsu and a plan of the "Ozekerit" Factory.

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